**The University of São Paulo** - an Overview

(09/03/89)

The Universidade São Paulo is Brazil's leading university, with around 38 thousand undergraduate and 15 thousand graduate students in about 40 teaching and research schools and institutes in 5 campuses and other locations, attended by about 5 thousand faculty members and 15 thousand administrative personnel, with an annual budget of approximately 300 million dollars. Its main campus, the Cidade Universitária Armando de Salles Oliveira, is located in the city of São Paulo, which is, with a population of about 10 million people, the largest industrial and urban complex in South America.

. History

The University of São Paulo was established by the state government in 1934 as a federation of several separate teaching and research institutions around a newly created faculty of philosophy, sciences and letters. The oldest of its units, the Faculdade de Direito (law) dates from 1827. Several others were established at the turn of the century, when the State of São Paulo was fast becoming the center of Brazil's agricultural and industrial activities, and benefitting from the newly gained autonomy which followed the end of the Imperial regime in 1889. The Escola Politécnica (engineering) is from 1893, the Instituto Agronômico de Campinas is from 1887; the Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas (pharmacy) is from 1898; the Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinária Luiz de Queiroz, in the city of Piracicaba, is from 1901. The Faculdade de Medicina, a latecomer, was established in 1913.

Between 1900 and the 1930's the state of São Paulo grew and modernized faster than any other region in the country. In the late thirties São Paulo concentrated about 40% of Brazil's industrial production, and was Brazil's main agricultural producer and exporter. The state population went from 2.3 million to 5.8 million, while in the city of São Paulo it went from 240 to 887 thousand. A large part of this growth and modernization was due to the heavy influx of immigrants from Italy, Portugal, Spain, Japan, Germany and Russia; 4.2 million immigrants entered Brazil between the 1880's and the 1930's, about half of them to the State of São Paulo. Another 3.1 million came to São Paulo from other Brazilian regions in the same period[1].

Although the Universidade do Rio de Janeiro was nominally established in the country's capital in 1920, the Universidade de São Paulo was the first Brazilian institution created with the clear purpose of developing research and forming a new generation educated at a level beyond and above what could be provided by the country's traditional schools. The initiative, supported by the state's leading political, intellectual and business figures, was part of their long-term bid for national leadership, in a period of bitter confrontations with the centralizing tendencies of the Getúlio Vargas regime, dramatized by São Paulo's defeat in the 1932 uprising against the federal authorities.

The new university benefited from the traditions of scholarship, technical competence and research which already existed in different degrees at several of the institutions it brought together. Its main innovation, however, was the creation of a new Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras based exclusively on European professors recruited in France, Italy, Germany and other countries, which gave birth or helped to shape several of Brazil's main research traditions in modern physics, chemistry, genetics, history, the social sciences, geography, philosophy and others fields. The hope was that the new school would bring together the old professional faculties, strengthen their scientific basis, and become a common ground for a truly universal and interdisciplinary community. In practice, the Universidade de São Paulo remained

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[1] Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Séries Estatísticas Retrospectivas, Rio de Janeiro, vol. 1 (facsimile from the Anuário Estatístico do Brasil, year V, (1939/1940), 1941.

a federation. In the 1950's the campus of the city of São Paulo started to be built and now harbor most units in the area, except the schools of medicine, law and public health. In 1971 a wide-ranging reform led to the organization of research institutes and academic departments, which grew out of the old faculties and schools. Today USP is an extremely complex institution, much closer to the modern multiversities than to the romantic ideals of its founders. However, the notion that it is a special institution, with a special role to play, still remains.

.Activities: a typology of academic units.

The Universidade de São Paulo encompasses today 22 schools or "faculties", 11 teaching and research institutes, 6 specialized centers and institutes, three hospitals, four museums and other associated units, covering all fields of knowledge (table 1). It is only natural that different units combine in different ways these varying vocations and priorities. It is possible to group these vocations and priorities along four main dimensions[2]:

. Professional education. Universities are mostly perceived, in Brazil, as places providing education and granting degrees for the practice of the liberal professions. Several of the largest and more traditional units at USP are geared towards this end, notwithstanding other priorities and roles which have been added in the last decades. Most typical are the Faculdade de Medicina, the Escola Politécnica, the Faculdade de Direito, the dentistry schools in the city of São Paulo, Bauru and Ribeirão Preto, and also the Escola de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz in the city of Piracicaba. Professors in these units tend to be relatively senior, and are often active in their professions outside the University. They have the largest faculties, budgets and physical facilities. The schools of medicine and dentistry are linked to teaching and research hospitals, such as the Hospital das Clínicas and the Hospital Universitário in São Paulo, and the research hospital on lesions of the lips and the palate in Bauru. Besides their regular undergraduate and graduate courses, these institutions are also involved in applied research and extension work. More than 20,000 people attended extra- curricular courses at USP in 1987, half of them at the Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz in Piracicaba, and about 5 thousand at the Escola Politécnica.

These large and traditional units have been slower than smaller and more recent ones in adopting the new, North-American type of graduate programs which begun in Brazil in the late 1960"s, and in moving into internationally recognized research activities. On the other hand, they carry on all sort of programs of continuous and post degree courses. For instance, the Escola Politécnica had about 2,600 graduate students in 1987, more than half of them enrolled in specialization courses, rather than in regular M. A. or doctoral programs. They have also graduated the largest number of doctors since the university was organized, and their alumni occupy today leading positions in the state's administrative, business and professional elites Their professors are often well-known public figures, and publish extensively in the country.

. Broader undergraduate education in the new professions and the humanities. While the traditional schools tend to be strict in their recruitment of students, and to keep their student body relatively small, other units have been more willing to open their doors to respond to the growing demand for higher education which intensified in Brazil in the last two decades. Their students

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2 This dimensions are derived from a factor analysis of data on faculty size, number of students in graduate and undergraduate programs, the ratio between the two, percentage of faculty in full-time work, percentage of faculty in higher ranks, size of non-teaching personnel, number of students in evening courses, percentage of graduates relative to yearly admittances, numbers of doctoral degrees granted, CAPES' average ranking of M.A. and doctoral programs, budget size, number of national and international publications, and the ratio between the two. Data are taken from USP, Anuário Estatístico, 1988.

are often older, already working, and without the previous social and educational background which would enable them to compete for places in the most prestigious careers. Compared with the others, these units tend to be geared mostly towards undergraduate education and evening courses in the new professions and the humanities. Research is mainly concerned with national questions and publications are done mostly in Portuguese. For the students, entrance examinations are less competitive, professionalization after graduation is uncertain, and a significant proportion of those who enter the university never graduate. Most typical are the Faculdade de Comunicações e Artes, the Faculdade de Economia e Administração and the Faculdade de Educação.

A special place between the two trends is occupied by the Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras, e Ciências Humanas, which is the largest single unit in the University, with more than 7 thousand undergraduate and 1,500 graduate students in 1987. It is the the old Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras without the hard sciences, which moved out in the eary seventies to organize their own separate institutes. It shares with the more traditional professional schools the seniority of it staff, the high number of doctoral degrees granted according to the traditional European pattern, and the predominance of local over international publications and research orientations. At the same time, its shares with units like the schools of education, social communications, law, economics and administration the emphasis on undergraduate education and a broader recruitment basis for its students, leading to evening courses and higher than average drop out rates.

. Research in the physical and biological sciences. Some newer, smaller, and high quality units are geared towards international quality research, and have teaching as a secondary or ancillary activity. Most typical are the Instituto de Astronomia, Instituto de Física, Instituto de Química and the Instituto de Física e Química de São Carlos. Most of these institutes originated from the Faculdade de Filosofia, and became independent after the 1971 reform. These institutes provide teaching for the basic disciplines in all professional schools in their campus, and are usually strict in the evaluation of their own undergraduates. Professors work full-time in their units, with little or no outside activities, and publish mostly in international journals, rather than locally.

. High Quality Graduate Education. Other, smaller units are mostly noted by the quality of their graduate education courses. These graduate programs tend to be small, and are ranked the best (in the University and in the country) by CAPES, the well-reputed graduate education agency of Brazil's Ministry of Education. Typical of these units are the dentistry schools in Bauru and São Paulo, the Instituto de Física, the Escola de Saúde Publica and also the Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas, in some of its programs.

. Faculty and non-faculty personnel.

Permanent appointments for professorship at USP are made through public and competitive exams; promotion is also based on merit. For the lowest, introductory rank (MS1) a B. A. degree or equivalent used to be sufficient. Later, an M.A. became a requisite. A doctoral degree is the minimum requirement for regular appointments to higher ranks. There were 5,207 faculty members at the Universidade de São Paulo in 1987, 80% of which with a rank equivalent to a doctoral degree or above, and 67% hired in a full-time basis for teaching and research activities. Senior professors tend to work more at full-time, while young, teaching assistants (MS1 and MS2) are more likely to be hired in on a part-time basis. Units, however, differ. Regardless of their seniority, less than 10% of the professors at the law school have full-time contracts; there are also large numbers of part-time professors in the schools of physical education (36%), engineering (33.6%), economics and administration (27.4%), medicine (30%) and dentistry (19.6%). In these large schools, professors are either involved in their professions outside the university or work in semi-independent extension, service and technical assistance institutions which developed side by side to the university for this purpose. On the other hand, smaller units, outside São Paulo or in the basic sciences, tend to approach 100% of full-time

academic staff: the medical school of Ribeirão Preto, the Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas and the Instituto de Física e Química de São Carlos, the Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz, the institutes of astronomy, biology, physics, chemistry and oceanography.

Faculty members at USP are required to teach at the graduate and undergraduate levels, to engage in research and are often involved in academic administration activities. Following the European tradition, all university offices involving teaching and research responsibilities - the Rector, school deans, heads of research institutes and departments, and so forth - are supposed to be filled in by high ranking academics. Besides, professors are expected to do extension work, and to participate in a large number of collegiate bodies.

The university has a total of 14,252 non-faculty employees, subdivided into technical, administrative and operational staff. Each subdivision has its own career system, with promotion based on evaluations performed every other year. These evaluations are performed by Evaluation Committees located in each unit, which send their periodical reports to a Central Evaluation Commission.

. Student Body.

Higher education in Brazil today is provided by a mixture of public and private institutions. The public sector is smaller, with about 30% of the students, free, and usually better than the private sector, mostly organized around a large number of scattered teaching institutions with no full-time staff and no research work. The public sector encompasses a federal system of about 20 universities, and two major state systems, in São Paulo and Paraná.

The Universidade de São Paulo, the largest in the State, admits about 6,500 students a year for their undergraduate courses, selected from about 90,000 candidates through written entrance examinations. Anyone with a secondary degree can apply, but the known difficulties of entrance examinations lead to a self-selection of candidates from upper economic and educational backgrounds, which is intensified by the selection process. To have a better chance to enter at USP you must be young, to have studied in private schools at the fundamental and secondary levels, and to come from a well-educated family. Thus, among applicants, more than thirty percent have fathers with a university degree; among the admitted, the figure goes up to 46%. There are some marked differences among applicants to the social sciences and humanities, and those for natural sciences and technology fields. The biological sciences -- which includes medicine -- are clearly the most socially selective, with students coming from higher educational and economic backgrounds. They are also younger, mostly coming straight from secondary schools. In contrast, those in the social sciences and humanities are older, and more likely to have been in higher education before. Except for age, the background profile of applicants in the humanities and in the exact sciences and technology is fairly similar.

This extremely selective screening of candidates does not mean that the Universidade de São Paulo is only limited to the reproduction and consolidation of the social inequalities that exist in the State, which occurs mostly in the more established careers of law and medicine. The university has grown together with the state's expansion as an urban and industrial center, and has provided an important mobility channel for large sectors of its population, including those in small cities, immigrants from abroad and from other states, who decided to invest in education as an avenue for social and economic betterment. An indirect indication that this pattern still holds is the number of foreign-born undergraduate students at USP in 1987, mostly from Portugal (251), China (212), Japan (100), Argentina (89), Chile (73) and Paraguay, in a total of 1,404.

. Graduate education at USP

The Universidade de São Paulo offered 216 M.A. and 167 doctoral degree courses in 1987, in all fields of knowledge, with an enrollment of about 15,000. Doctoral degrees have been offered since the 1940's following the European tradition of independent work under an adviser

leading to a dissertation to be publicly argued by a examination committee. The Brazilian university reform of 1968 introduced the American model of organized graduate programs based on credit courses, qualifying exams and leading to a dissertation at the end. Since then, the Universidade de São Paulo has been moving in that direction. Today, about 1,000 graduate degrees are granted each year, 40% at the doctoral level. Graduate programs in Brazilian universities are routinely submitted to a national peer review evaluation performed by an agency in the Ministry of Education, CAPES; more than fifty percent of USP's programs which are evaluated receive the highest marks.

Graduate education at USP is not only free, but a sizeable number of students receive study grants from different agencies. IN 1987, 24% of the students in the M.A. and 27% of those in the doctoral programs had such fellowships (there were also 800 research fellowships for undergraduate students in 1987). Admittance to the graduate courses are made separately by each program, or by individual advisers. Fellowships are granted by Federal agencies (CAPES and the National Research Council) according to the program's overall evaluation, or directly to the student by São Paulo's Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa in a project by project basis.

In spite of their overall quality, there is a clear sense that graduate work at USP (as well as in most Brazilian universities) tend to be too slow and with high rates of non-completion. The rate for M.A. students with fellowships by degrees granted was 4.1 in 1987; the same rate for doctoral students was 3.7. This means that, if we disregard all students without fellowships, it takes 4.1 years in average to get an M.A. from a full-time student, and 7.8 (4.1 + 3.7) years for a Ph.D.. If we take the whole group, instead of only those with fellowships, the figures would be 17.2 and 31 years (17.2 + 13.8). What it means is that, in practice, a large number of graduate students, most particularly in the professional schools, are not really concerned with degrees, but only with access to specific courses which are only available if they enroll in graduate programs. A stricter definition of what a graduate student really is (those who have an academic adviser, who have a fellowship or hold a teaching position at USP or other universities, and who are actually engaged in research or course work leading to a dissertation) would probably place the figure of overall enrollment closer to the 6,000 figure.

. Research

The Universidade de São Paulo is Brazil's largest research institution. In 1987 its professors published about 2,600 articles in scientific journals (700 of which abroad) and about 900 books or book contributions. In all, about 10,000 different types of scientific outputs were reported in that year, including 5,200 published and unpublished conference papers. Fifty scientific journals are published by different units at the University. Most of the research money comes from Federal and State agencies such as the National Research Council, the Finaciadora de Estudos e Projetos and the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa de São Paulo. The university has also a large number of research and technical assistance contracts with a host of state, federal and private institutions.

. Organization

The Universidade de São Paulo has recently undergone a change in its
bylaws, which will be implemented in the following months. The main administrative and academic executive responsibilities are concentrated on the Rector, who is nominated by the governor of the State of São Paulo from a list of three names prepared by the University Council and other central councils. Each teaching and research unit is headed by a Director chosen by the Rector from a list of three names chosen by the unit's council. Units are divided into departments, and department heads are elected by the department councils. The Rector also appoints four vice-rectors (pró- reitores), responsible for graduate studies, undergraduate studies,

research and extension services, as well as the university's administrative director. The status of full professor is required for all executive positions.

Normative responsibilities are carried on through a series of councils. The highest body is the Conselho Universitário, which includes all directors of units, representatives of each unit council, student representatives (with 15% of all seats), three representatives of non-academic staff and a small number of external members. Unit councils include the unit's director, department heads and representatives of the academic staff, with a small representation of students and non-academic personnel. A similar organization exists for each department. There are also four central councils, or chambers, for graduate studies, undergraduate studies, research and extension work, presided by the corresponding vice-rector, and formed by representatives from the corresponding commissions in each unit, as well as student representatives.

In the last few years a fully computerized, on line administrative system was established for the whole university. It covers the central protocol, personnel administration, finance, stock control, purchase systems, academic control and library. An electronic mail system is supposed to begin operation in 1990, and there is also a separate computerized system for the university's hospital. The system operates through several hundred terminals placed in all administrative units and linked to a central computer mainframe, which works independently from the University's scientific data processing installations.

. Physical Space, Resources

The Universidade de São Paulo occupies 1 million square meters of built area in about 42 million square meters of land in its seven campuses. A large part of this area is used for applied agricultural work, mostly in the regions of Piracicaba and Pirassununga. A few research institutions which are not part of the University are also located on its campus, such as the Instituto de Pesquisa Tecnológica, which belongs to the state government, and the Instituto de Pesquisas Nucleares, a federal agency. The university has no central library, but about 1 million books and periodicals spread out through its different schools and institutes, unified by a central information service. It runs an F.M. radio station and a weekly on-campus newspaper. The university has also a center for scientific computation, and a large number of personal computers scattered throughout its units.

. Finance

The University receives its annual budget from the state government of São Paulo. Besides, research projects are routinely supported by external agencies at the State and Federal levels, or under contract with public agencies, state-owned corporations and private firms. In 1988 the University received a multi-year loan from the InterAmerican Development bank to unable it to improve the quality of its professional staff, as well as its physical facilities. Regular students pay no tuition, and graduate students usually receive fellowships from external sources. Persons enrolled in extracurricular activities and courses, however, are usually charged for their cost.

Budgetary expenditures for 1987 were approximately 300 million dollars, about 6 thousand dollars per student or 60 thousand dollars per faculty member. The Inter American Development Bank loan is bringing an additional 40 million dollars per year since 1988. Research grants and fellowships for departments, institutes and individual researchers and students are not centrally registered.

81% of the 1987 budget was spend on personnel. In comparison with the Federal universities, this is a fairly low percentage, leaving a relatively large flexibility for operational expenditures. Until now, salary levels for faculty members have been determined by the State government, and the extremely high inflation rates of the last years led to continuous negotiations between the university and the state authorities for budgetary supplements and salary increases. Inflation corrosion of salary levels came to its climax in 1988, leading to a two-

month general strike in the São Paulo state universities. The expectation is that, with the full autonomy granted to the Brazilian universities by the 1988 Constitution, the Universidade de São Paulo will receive a global budget from the State government, and will have the freedom to establish its own policies for salary payments and other expenses. The rules and procedures for this change are currently being worked out, and are supposed to be enacted in 1989.

## Strengths and weaknesses

As any large institution, the Universidade de São Paulo has its strengths and weaknesses. On the positive side, one should count the overall quality of its faculty and students, its prestige, and its role in populating Brazil's public and private institutions with well educated professionals in all fields of knowledge. On the weak side, one should list the differences in quality which exist among its several units, the absence of regular mechanisms of course and faculty evaluation, a tendency towards inbreeding, and its inability to put its strength and resources more decisively to the use of the region's less privileged population. There is also a generalized feeling that the university does not transfer enough of its knowledge to the broader society, and more specially to the private industrial sector. It should be noted, however, that the Universidade de São Paulo has a large array of extension courses, contract research and technical assistance activities at any given point on time, and its is difficult to state unambiguously whether these activities are too limited or too extensive without a case-by-case careful examination.

Some of the difficulties faced by the university, like its inability to adjust the salaries of its personnel according to inflation in 1988, are related to its economic dependence on the State authorities and on the state budget; others, like the absence of first-rate libraries and bibliographical information services, are partly due to lack of resources, and also partly to internal organizational limitations. Recently, an intensive effort was launched to upgrade the libraries, to link them in a network and to provide them with modern information services. The university's inequalities are also reflected in the ability of its different units to make decisions, to get support from external sources, and to adjust their reality to changing needs. For some, there is enough flexibility to innovate; to others, everything seems bogged down by bureaucracy, lack of resources and lack of support. It is difficult to say how much of these difficulties are explained by the peculiar institutional cultures of each unit, and how much are real consequences of rigidity in a large institutional bureaucracy.

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## Notes

| Table 1a - The Organization of the Universidade de São Paulo - | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Main Campus in the city of São Paulo** | | | |
| Units | Faculty* | Enrollment** | |
| | | undergraduate | graduate |
| ECA - Escola de Comunicações e Artes (arts and social communication) | 163.9 | 1403 | 633 |
| EEF - Escola de Educação Física (physical education) | 32.1 | 502 | 97 |
| EP - Escola Politécnica (engineering) | 269.9 | 3384 | 2595 |
| FAU - Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo (arquitecture and urban studies) | 93.2 | 910 | 347 |
| FCF - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas (pharmacology) | 97.4 | 899 | 257 |
| FEA - Faculdade de Economia e Administração (economics and administration) | 168.6 | 2582 | 700 |
| FE - Faculdade de Educação (education) | 98.1 | 3556 | 218 |
| FFLCH - Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas (philosophy, literature, social sciences and humanities) | 392.1 | 7403 | 1584 |
| FMVZ - Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia (veterinary studies) | 114.0 | 431 | 124 |
| FO - Faculdade de Odontologia (dentistry) | 120.0 | 666 | 183 |
| IB - Instituto de Biociências (life sciences) | 99.9 | 810 | 328 |
| ICB - Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas (biomedical sciences) | 202.3 | --- | 330 |
| IF - Instituto de Física (physics) | 156.5 | 1784 | 364 |
| IGc - Instituto de Geociências (earth sciences) | 65.3 | 249 | 185 |
| IME -Instituto de Matemática e Estatística (mathematics and statistics) | 185.4 | 1466 | 691 |
| IQ - Instituto de Química (chemistry) | 117.6 | 428 | 436 |
| IO - Instituto Oceanográfico (oceanography) | 39.0 | -- | 99 |
| CBM - Centro de Biologia Marinha (marine biology) | 3.0 | -- | -- |
| Instituto de Eletrotécnica e Energia (electrotechnology and energy) | 3.0 | -- | -- |
| Instituto de Estudos Avançados (advanced studies) | 2.0 | -- | -- |
| Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros (Brazilian studies) | 2.0 | -- | -- |
| Instituto de Pre-História (prehistory) | 1.0 | -- | -- |
| Hospital Universitário (university hospital) | -- | -- | -- |
| Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia (museum of archeology and ethnology) | 1.0 | -- | -- |
| Museu de Arte Contemporânea (musem of contemporary art) | 1.6 | -- | -- |
| Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas e Nucleares (autarquia associada) (institute of nuclear and energy research, an associated institution) | -- | -- | 148 |
| **Off-campus in the city of São Paulo:** | | | |
| EE - Escola de Enfermagem (nursery) | 88.2 | 329 | 51 |
| FD -Faculdade de Direito (law) | 71.6 | 2483 | 641 |
| FM - Faculdade de Medicina (medicine) | 262.9 | 1351 | 778 |
| FSP - Faculdade de Saúde Pública (public health) | 105.9 | 191 | 327 |
| Instituto Astronômico e Geofísico (astronomy and geophysics) | 64.2 | 179 | 148 |
| Museu de Zoologia (museum of zoology) | 2.0 | --- | --- |
| Museu Paulista (São Paulo's museum) | 2.0 | --- | --- |
| Hospital das Clínicas (clinical hospital) | --- | --- | --- |
| **Other Campi:** | | | |
| EERP - Escola de Enfermagem (nursery), Ribeirão Preto | 65.8 | 216 | 49 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FCF - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas (pharmacology), Ribeirão Preto | 67.1 | 899 | 257 |
| FFCLRP - Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras (philosophy, sciences, literature, social sciences and humanities) (RP) | 111.5 | 541 | 76 |
| FMRP - Faculdade de Medicina (medicine) (RP) | 245.3 | 559 | 716 |
| FORP - Faculdade de Odontologia (dentistry) | 78.4 | 341 | 193 |
| Escola de Engenharia (engineering) (São Carlos) | 185.7 | 1132 | 1206 |
| ICMSC - Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas (mathematical sciences) (SC) | 64.0 | 1784 | 152 |
| IFQSC - Instituto de Física e Química (physics and chemistry) | 81.0 | 308 | 300 |
| ESALQ - Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz" (agriculture) (Piracicaba) | 241.2 | 1073 | 1105 |
| CENA - Centro de Energia Nuclear na Agricultura (center for nuclear energy in agriculture) | --- | --- | --- |
| FOB - Faculdade de Odontologia (dentistry) (Bauru) | 120.0 | 205 | 120 |
| HPRLLP - Hospital de Pesquisa e Reabilitação de Lesões Labi-Palatais (hospital for research and rehabilitation of lesions of the palate) | -- | -- | -- |
| Joint Programs: | | | |
| EE/EERP | | | 48 |
| EESC/FMRP/ICMSC/IFGSC | | | 27 |
| IB/ICB | | | 215 |
| IF/FE | | | 69 |
| Total | 4331.0 | 36381 | 15823 |

Full-time equivalents in 1987.

*actual enrollment in the second semester, 1987.

Table 2. Applicants and accepted students for the Universidade de São Paulo, 1988.

| | Humanities | | Biological Sciences | | Exact Sciences and Technology | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | applicants | admitted | applicants | admitted | applicants | admitted |
| Single | 92.9% | 94.3 | 97.0 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 97.9 |
| Primary education in private schools | 33.4 | 42.6 | 31.2 | 42.8 | 27.4 | 39.6 |
| Secondary education in private schools | 49.7 | 59.7 | 52.7 | 68.2 | 49.1 | 58.7 |
| secondary education in science (biology or exact sciences) | 23.0 | 32.8 | 41.5 | 51.6 | 36.2 | 48.0 |
| first-time application | 53.5 | 31.9 | 48.2 | 31.0 | 53.1 | 26.8 |
| was in higher education before | 22.5 | 40.0 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 22.8 |
| father with higher education degree | 31.4 | 45.8 | 35.5 | 52.0 | 30.9 | 45.8 |
| mother with higher education degree | 18.4 | 27.9 | 22.3 | 30.7 | 18.3 | 26.8 |
| family income below 30 thousand cruzados | 40.8 | 30.4 | 37.2 | 29.5 | 41.2 | 32.1 |
| 20 years old or below | 67.4 | 67.1 | 81.5 | 91.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 |
| Total | 39,417 | 3,087 | 34,829 | 2,293 | 21,115 | 1693 |
| candidates per place | 12.8 | | 15.2 | | 12.5 | |

Source: Universidade de São Paulo, Anuário Estatístico, 1988.

Table 3: Distribution of Faculty by Seniority level and working contract.

| | Full time and exclusivity for teaching and | Full time | Parttime | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | research (RDIDP) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| teaching assistant (MS1) | 368 | 140 | 189 | 697 |
| assistant professors (MS2) | 715 | 284 | 233 | 1232 |
| doctor assistant (MS3) | 1416 | 383 | 149 | 1048 |
| Free docent (MS4) | 173 | 76 | 34 | 283 |
| Associate professor (adjunto, MS5) | 405 | 113 | 29 | 547 |
| Full professor (titular, MS6). | 423 | 67 | 10 | 500 |
| Total | 3500 | 1063 | 644 | 5207 |
| Source: Universidade de Säo Paulo, Anuário Estatístico, 1988 | | | | |

| Table 4: Evaluations of USP's graduate programs. (CAPES evaluations) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D or E | not evaluated |
| M. A courses | 88 | 42 | 17 | 5 | 62 |
| Doctoral Courses | 60 | 40 | 8 | 6 | 53 |
| Total | 148 | 82 | 25 | 11 | 115 |
| Source: Universidade de Säo Paulo, Anuário Estatístico, 1988. | | | | | |